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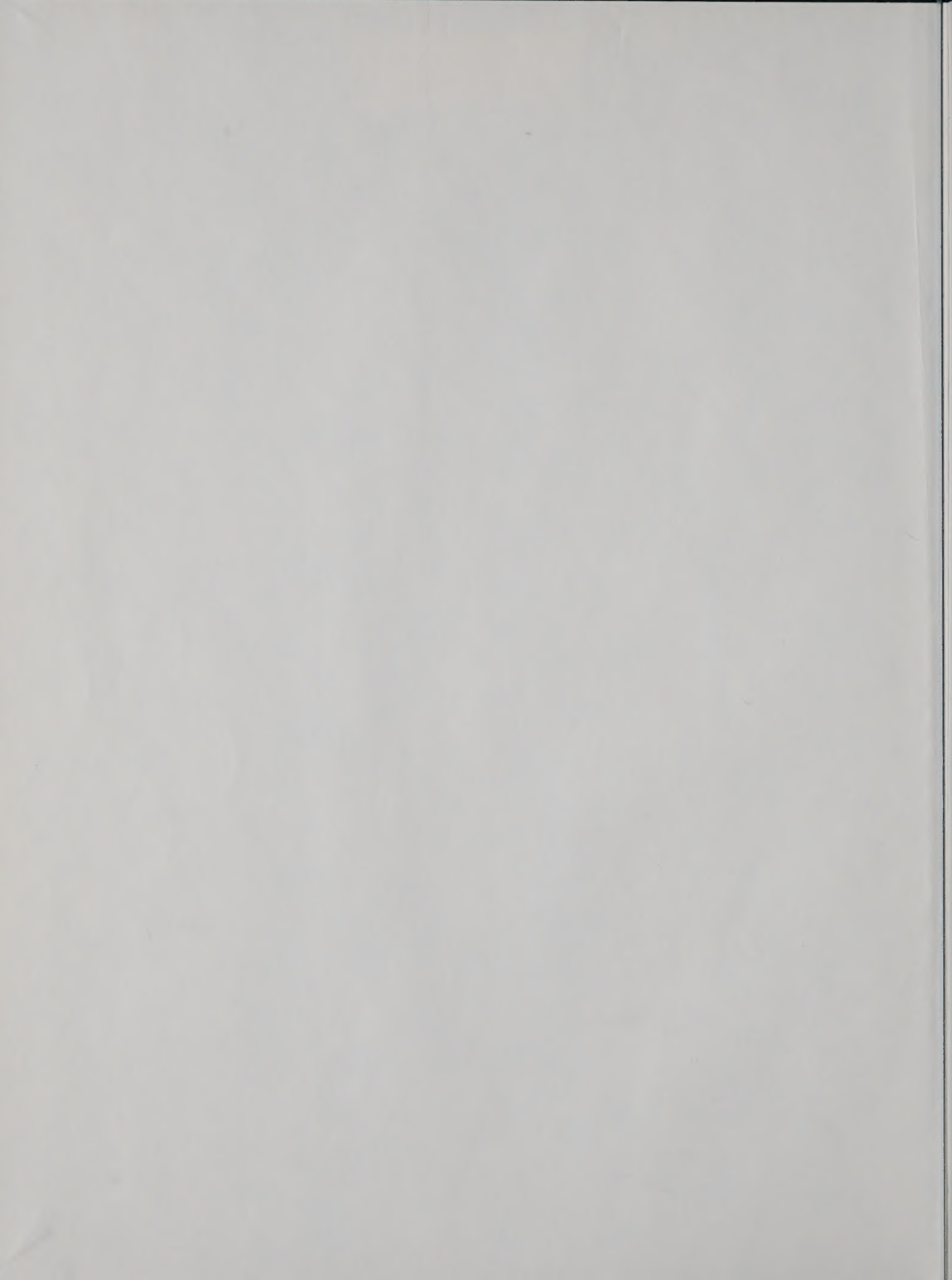
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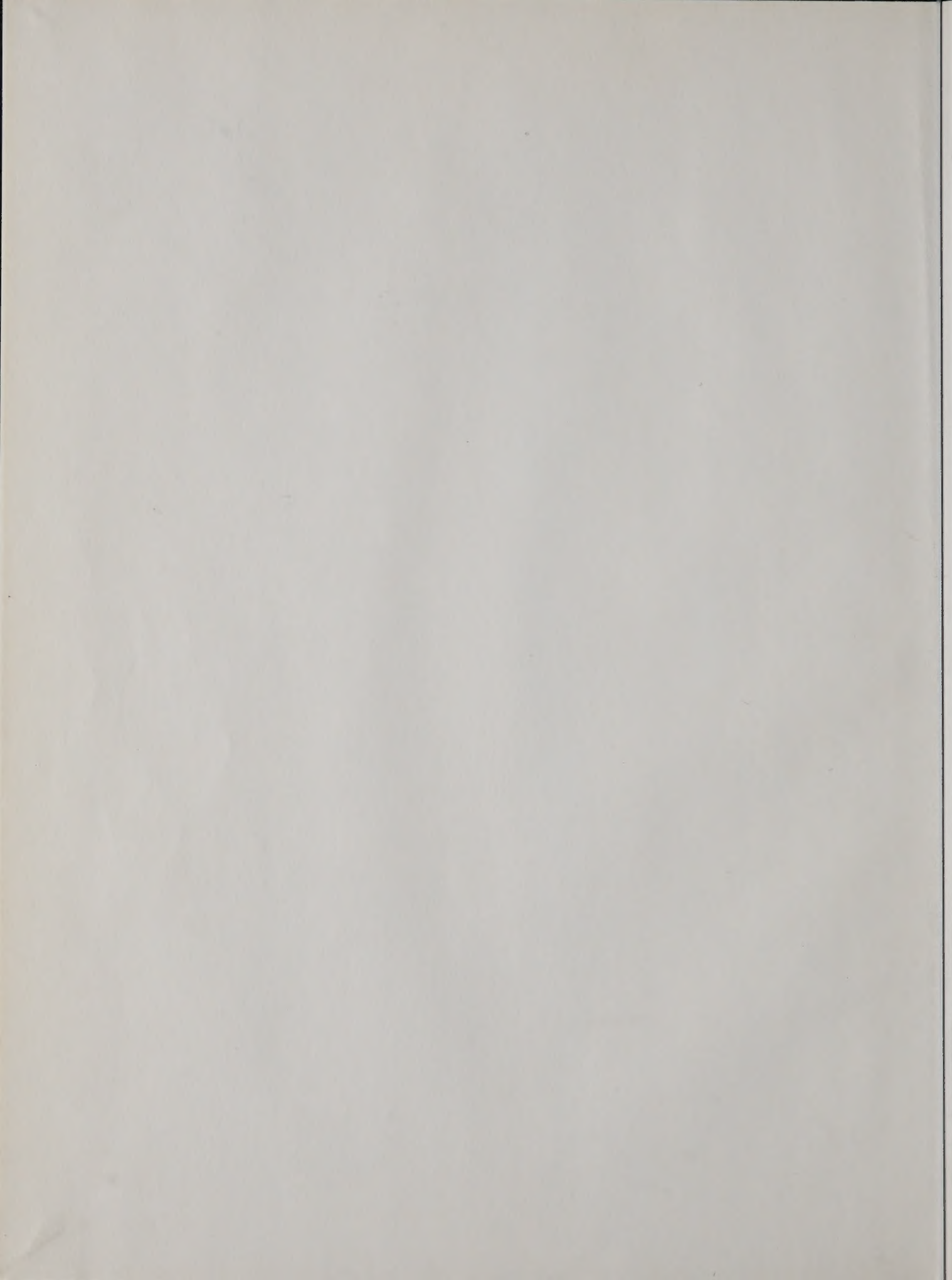
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FAMILY RECORD.

NO. 6.

Families;

George Bechtley, Will in Philddelphia, 1768.

Blue & Beard.

Branham.

Craig.

Elliott.

Foster & Zenor.

George.

Hoyt.

Kirk.

Park.

Piedfourck.

Ritchie.

Sering.

Shannon.

Swornstedt.

Most of these records were copied from papers in Historical Society records. No dates and incomplete.

Typed by Miss Mary Hill.

1954.

Presented by John Paul Ch. D.A.R.

John Paul Ch. D.A.R.

7/21/54

FOR NAME & VTEK CO. INC.  
OR  
THE SUBSIDIARY

From Genealogical Society of Pennsylvania,  
1300 Locust St, Philadelphia 7, Pa.

Abstract of Wills of Pennsylvania;

Georg Bechtley, Philada Co., yeoman. Will dated Mar. 7, 1768. Proved April 5, 1768, Record #0,166,221. Wife, Magdalena, and brother-in-law, John Freet, Executors. Children, Magdalene, wife of John Corel, Jacob, Martin, Isaac, George, Abraham and Mary. Witnesses: Jacob Schontz, Jacob Gaob and Nicholas Bunn. Codicil signed and dated, March 9, 1768. Witnesses the same.

Copy of a will found in papers of John Gable's grandmother, Mrs. Lydia Bissell Gabel, near Hanover, Indiana.

IN THE NAME OF GOD, AMEN, I George Bechtley, of New Hanover township, in the county of Philadelphia, yeoman, am weak at present in body but of sound and disposing mind and memory, blessed by God do this day \_\_\_\_ (torn off) \_\_\_\_ of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and sixty eight, make and ordain this my last will and testament in the following Manner and form, that is to say, First and principable, I recommend my soul to Almighty God who gave it and my body to the Earth to be buried in a Christianlike Manner at the discretion of my Executor herein afternamed.

Item, I will and do order that all my just debts as I shall own at the time of my decease together with my funeral charges be duly paid and satisfied out of my estate.

Item, I give and bequeath unto my well beloved wife, Magdalena Bechtly, the sum of two hundred pounds lawful money of Pennsylvania.

Item, I give and bequeath unto my daughter, Magdalena Corel, now wife of John Corel, the sum of seventy pounds lawful money of Pennsylvania, to be paid unto her by my executor six months after my decease.

Item, I give and bequeath unto my son, Jacob Bechtley, the sum of seventy pounds lawful money.

Item, I give and bequeath unto my son, Martin Bechtley, the sum of seventy pounds lawful money.

Item, I give and bequeath unto my son, Isaac Bechtley, the sum of seventy pounds lawful money.

Item, I give and bequeath unto my son, George Bechtley, the sum of seventy pounds lawful money.

Item, I give and bequeath unto my son, Abraham Bechtley, the sum of seventy pounds lawful money. (illegible).

Item, I give and bequeath unto my dau \_\_\_\_ (torn off) \_\_\_\_ of seventy pounds lawful money.



Item, I give \_\_\_\_\_ unto my son, Isaac Bechtley, fifty acres of land \_\_\_\_\_ whereon I now live situate in New Hanover township \_\_\_\_\_ joining to land of Martin Bechtley on the south east side of my plantation. To hold to him the said Isaac Bechtley, his heirs and assigns forever, the said Isaac Bechtley paying or causing to be paid there \_\_\_\_\_ the sum of \_\_\_\_\_ hundred and \_\_\_\_\_ forty three pounds, seventeen shillings lawful money to my executor hereinafter named in manner following, that is to say, the sum of twenty five pounds six months after my decease, and the remainder in four equal payments, the first thereof eighteen months after my decease, and so yearly, one fourth part till paid.

Item, I give and bequeath and devise unto my son, George Bechtley, all the remainder of my plantation and Tract of land, containing 163 acres, be it more or less together with all the buildings and appurtenances whatsoever thereunto belonging. To hold to him the said George Bechtley, his heirs and assigns forever, the said George Bechtley paying or causing to be paid therefore unto my executor the sum of five hundred and thirty six pounds lawful money of Pennsylvania in the following manner; That is to say, the sum of seventy five pounds six months after my decease and the remainder in four equal payments, the first payment thereof eighteen months after my decease and so yearly one equal payment till paid.

But I do hereby will that my son, George Bechtley shall allow my well beloved wife, Magdalena, the front(?) stove room in my dwelling house and liberty of the fire in the kitchen to pass and repass uninterrupted about any lawful business and also liberty of the cellar under the house and such of the garden as she wants for her use and as many apples out of the orchard as she wants for her use, all which articles above mentioned shall have during her natural life and my son George Bechtley shall give unto my said wife, five bushels of wheat and five bushels of rye, and one hundred pounds Pork, and sixty pounds of Beef, one barrel of cyder, and 5 gallons of still liquor yearly during her life aforesaid.

Item, I give and bequeath unto my said wife my bed and bedding and all the furniture thereunto belonging and as much dreperey ware as she wants for her use and one milch cow and two sheep of her own choice out of my stock and after all the legacies in this my last will and testament given and bequeathed are paid, then the remainder if any left of my estate shall be equally divided between my children share and share alike.

Item and further I do will that my son George Bechtley shall keep the milch cow and two sheep bequeathed to my wife summers and winters for her as good as he keeps his own during her life aforesaid.

And I make and nominate and appoint my loving wife, Magdalena Bechtley and my loving brother-in-law, John Freetz, Executors of this my last will and testament.

In witness whereof I the said George Bechtley have to this my last will and testament set my hand and seal this day and year above written.

GEORGE BECHTLEY. (seal).



Sealed and delivered by said George Bechtley in the presence of us who were present at the signing and sealing thereof.

Jacob Shontz  
Jacob Grob  
Nicholas Bunn.

In the name of God, Amen, I George Bechtel of Hanover township, of Philadelphia County, being weak of body but of sound memory, blessed be God, do this day March 9, in year of our Lord, 1768, that my two sons, Jacob and Martin Buchtel each(?) of them each(?) twenty pounds away and that the other each(?) shall take twenty pounds away and then shall they have equal shares and that they come in my Ninth(?) and that is a bear(?) of my will I met with my own hand by the sealing of it.

GEORGE BECHTEL.

Witnesses; Jacob Shontz  
Jacob Grob.

Philadelphia, April 5, 1768.

Personally appeared Jacob Shontz and Jacob Grob two of the witnesses to the foregoing will and witnesses to the codicil thereto made and on their solemn affirmation according to the law did declare they saw and heard George Bechtel the testator therein named declare the same will for and George Bechtel in the said codicil ~~xxxxxx~~ sign seal and publish and declare the same codicil for and as codicil to his said will and that at the doing of each thereof he was of sound disposing mind memory and understanding to the best of their knowledge and belief.

Coram

Benjamin Chew, Reg. Genl.



## Blue & Beard.

James Beard was the son of a Revolutionary soldier.  
He married Margaret (Peggy) Blue, 1798;  
Jane Sample was a daughter.

Children of John Blue II were;

John, Michael, Uriah, Garrett, David, Jesse, Abraham, Benjamin and William. Margaret and Hannah.

Line of Nora Schwab;

James Beard had daughter Elizabeth Beard who married Benjamin Blue. She was my great grandmother. Her daughter Margaret Blue Thorne was my grandmother. Margaret Thorne Schwab, the daughter of Margaret Blue Thorne was my mother.

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Feb. 21, 1877 David C. Branham dead; born at the homestead near North Madison Aug. 29, 1812. His parents came to Ky. to the hills of Franklin Co. 1810. The father's name was Linsfield Branham; the mother a daughter of Rev. Jesse Vawter, the pioneer Baptist minister and missionary. David C. was the 4th child. Brothers & sisters were Benjamin, Julia Ann, David C., William H., Elizabeth, Mary, Nancy, and Joseph Warren. His children Miss Sophronia D. Branham, Mrs. S.H. Cobb, George F. Branham.

During his long life he was a heavy contractor and was one of the builders of the old Madison & Indpls R.R. and for 12 years after was superintendent and manager of the road. He also built the Columbus & Shelbyville Road, the S. and Rushville road, the Fairland & Martinsville road, the junctions from Connersville to Rushville, the Indiana & Vincennes and the Cincinnati and Rockport of which latter he was receiver at the time of his death.

He amassed a large fortune in these and other enterprises. A self-made man, very popular throughout the state, particularly in his own county; four of his sons were in the War of the Rebellion, three of whom died of exposure while at the front. He was a firm friend of the Government during the dark days of the Rebellion and held a commission in the secret service at that time. He spent a fortune during those years in providing for the widows and orphans of soldiers.

Mr. Branham was identified with the Whig party up to the time of its dissolution in 1854 at which time he became a Republican, in which organization he remained until his death. He was not active in politics till '45 when he was a \_\_\_\_\_ of the Constitution; in '52 he was elected representative and has since represented his county in the Legislature continuously with the exception of but one term, 1874-5. In 1856 he established a character as a leader & though the Republicans were largely in the minority in the Legislature, no individual member wielded so great an influence in critical occasions as he. In the House he was always a little stronger than his party and was able to carry the measures he advocated. His moral and physical courage added to his influence. His enemies



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feared and respected him both. It was in 57 that the Democrats first displayed its utter disregard for Constitutional obligations by electing Jesse D. Bright & Graham N. Fitch to the U.S. Senate. The opposition to the measure was in a large degree led by Mr. Branham & while the Republicans had not sufficient strength to defeat the outrage, they succeeded in placing the facts so firmly on record that it became one of the millstones around the neck of the Democracy which sank it in 1860.

In 1858 Major Jonathan M. Gordon, Speaker of the House made Mr. Branham, chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means over the protest of many of the older politicians in the state. This committee set on foot a series of investigations by means of which all the faults of the current system of financial administrations on state affairs were traced to their sources and were corrected or removed. In 1860 Mr. Branham was again made Chairman of the Committee on Ways & Means. In this session he opposed with unflinching courage the secessions measures and schemes proposed by the rebel Democracy to encourage the seceding states & overthrow the government. This session, which was a stirring one, closed on the 13th of March to reconvene within three months to meet the emergencies cast upon the assembly by the war. He supported all measures necessary to the speedy reorganization of the state militia & the vigorous prosecution of the war. He was the leader of his party in both branches of the Legislature in 63. In 68 he was the Speaker of the House of Representatives and discharged the duties of this office with credit to himself and benefit to the state. Of the later acts of his public life the public is familiar.

His name was mentioned quite prominently for Governor. It would be no disparagement to others to say that no other legislator in Indiana has done more in the last 30 years for the public weal than Mr. Branham.

David Cummins Branham was an extraordinary man, of native force of character, clear intellect, and iron will. He was a typical character of American pioneer and western life. He was powerful in physique, a large and massive head, with a countenance betokening his honest, forceful and rugged nature. Was set upon broad and stalwart shoulders. Mr. Branham was austere in morals, the Bible was his text book and he studied its precepts with diligence and exemplified them in his daily walk. Socially genial and bright.

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History of the Craig Family. Written in 1912 by Wm. R. Craig.

My grandfather was named William Craig, a scotch Irishman. He was a miller by trade and worked for Wm. Hunter in Belfast, Ireland. I cannot say where he was born-my father never remembered having seen his father but once-his wife's name was Margaret Johnston of English descent. She died at the age of 81 years in Dunmurry, Ireland. She left six sons. John J., the oldest, if living now would be 122 years old; he died 41 years ago in Monroe twp. Jeff. Co. Indiana; next Andrew, died in Pennsylvania; Robert William died in Ohio; Edward died near Belfast, Ireland. James, my father, born May, 1808 died May 26th, 1878. Being in his 70th year, he died in Monroe twp. Jeff. Co. Ind. on the farm where he settled in early days. My father married Margaret Roberts, near Belfast, Ireland, Apr. 10, 1834. Her father was John Roberts, a thoroughbred Welshman. His wife was Margaret Robinson of Scotch Irish descent. John Roberts (son of above) married a daughter of John J. Craig (father's brother) he was killed on the inclined plane at Madison in an accident which occurred on the Railroad in Feb. 1844-in the same accident Emily Craig, daughter of John J. Craig lost a limb. My uncle, John J. Craig married Nancy Coates in 1813; to them were born 11 children; 8 girls and 3 boys, nine grew to maturity- all died in Jefferson Co. Ind. except Emily, the youngest, who lost her leg-- she since died at the age of 89 years.

My parents, James and Margaret Craig, had three children born in Ireland. Charlotte, Apr. 10, 1835, who married Isaac Wood in 1860. She still lives in Jeff. Co. Ind. Margaret, b July 3, 1836, who married Rev. J.H.Pye, and died in Jeffersonville, Ind. in 1864; Wm. R. born Feb. 15, 1838.

On the 12th day of May 1838, John J. Craig and all his family, and son-in-law, 12 persons, and James Craig and family, 5 persons, left Ireland on board the ship, Cambridge, and after an uneventful voyage of 26 days, landed in New York City, and on July 4th, 1838, arrived at Pittsburg, Penn. The writer, Wm. R. Craig, being only about 4 months old and had travelled about 4,000 miles and today all that company of relatives except three viz; Emily Craig, Charlotte Wood and Wm. R. Craig. (only Charlotte Wood now remains at this date.)

In the autumn of 1838 my uncle John J. Craig came down the river to Madison, Jeff. Co. Ind. and settled 10 miles north of Madison, on what was known as the Ritchie farm near Middlefork, and the railroad bridge in what is now Monroe twp. The land is still in possession of some of the descendants (Hon. Edward S. Roberts) of Madison owns the original homestead. My father, James Craig remained in Pittsburg until 1840. He knew nothing of farm work, having always followed the trade of cloth wrapper in Hunter's bleach green. He therefore took up the profession of school teaching and taught for 33 years successively. His first and last school being within 10 feet of each other at what is known as the Woods school house in Monroe twp. He served several terms as Township Clerk-two terms as school examiner for Jeff. Co. and four years as township assessor for Monroe twp. He served as a soldier in Co. I, 6th Reg. Ind. Vol. Of my father's family four of his boys served

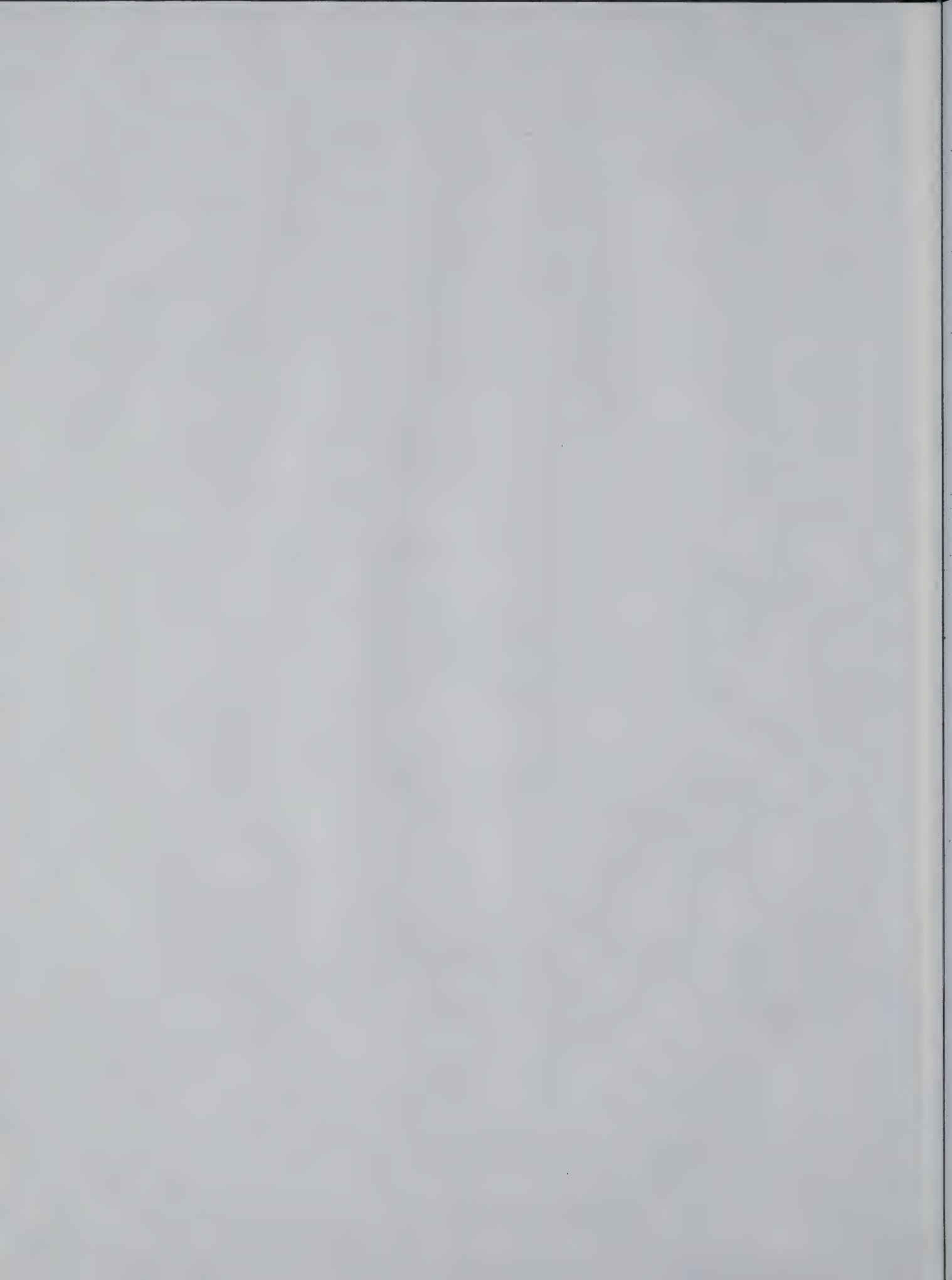


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as soldiers in the War of the Rebellion; viz; Wm. R., John T., &  
George D. and Robert T.

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All authentic records of the old Paper Mill in Monroe twp. on Big  
Creek seem to have been lost and all vestige of its former site,  
and glory have disappeared and it is only a memory with the oldest  
living inhabitant. It probably flourished about 1820 and from  
what I can learn made a good heavy grade of wrapping paper and  
card board of flax fiber, but only tradition remains and the  
"Paper Mill Road" named in its honor to recall its existence.  
Those who once were interested in it have long since passed away  
and their names apparently forgotten.

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## ELLIOTT.

This account of the settling of Robert Elliott, Sr. in Monroe twp. Jefferson Co. Indiana is taken mainly from a manuscript read at a reunion of the Elliott family some years since and is no doubt correct as to all facts as far as can be learned.

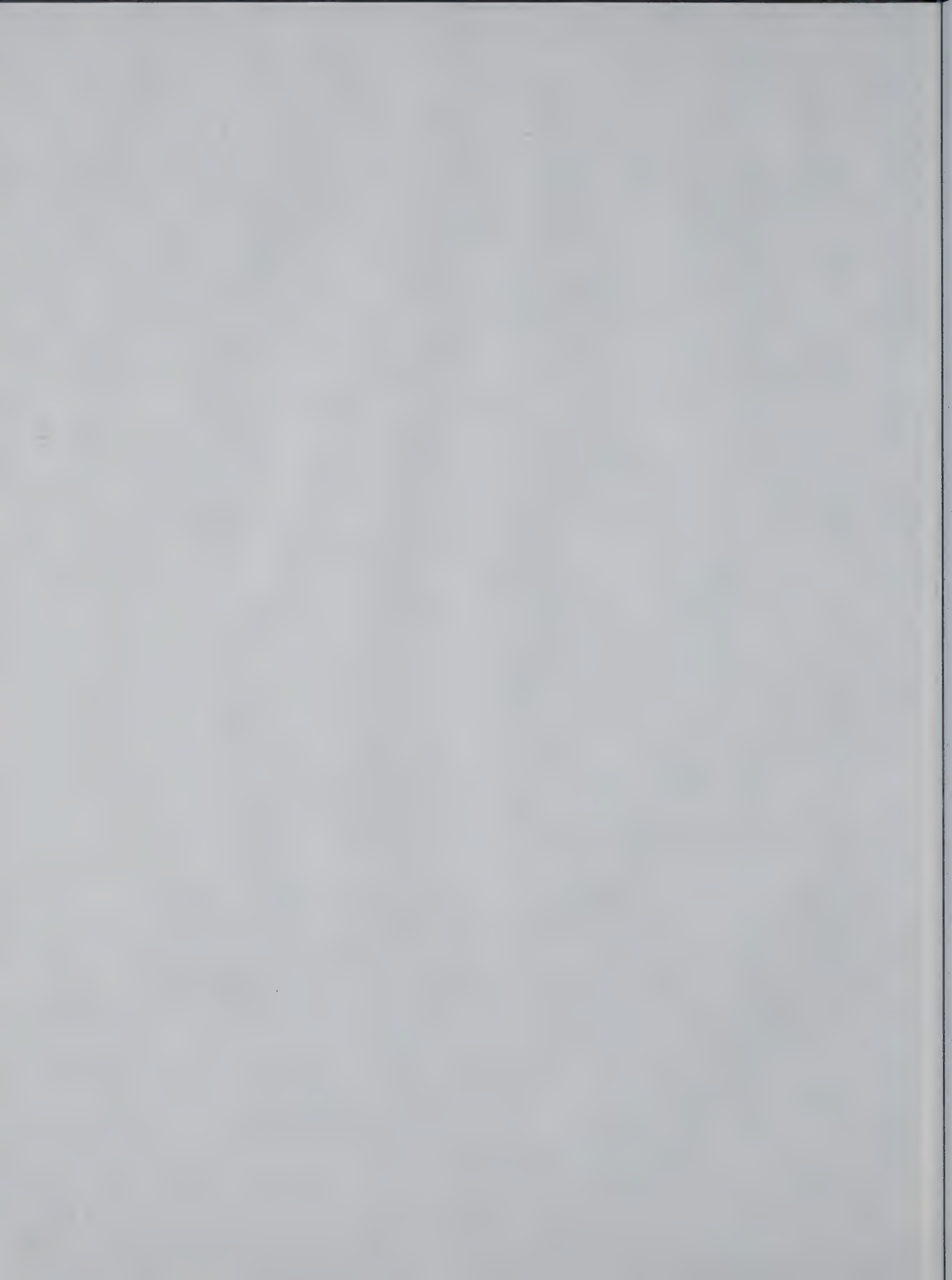
Robert Elliott, Sr. was born in Rockbridge Co. Va. Sept. 15, 1784, and died in Jefferson Co. Ind. June 26, 1872. The family traces back to 1740 when three brothers came from England and settled in Virginia, Pennsylvania and North Carolina. This state has representatives from all three; Judge Byron K. Elliott and his brother, Jos. L. Elliott, prominent citizens of Indianapolis are of the Pennsylvania branch & the North Carolina branch is represented by the widow of Senator Vorhees of Terre Haute, Indiana.

The family has however been represented honorably in America from the earliest settlements. John Elliott of New England translated the Bible into the Indian language some two hundred & fifty years ago. The second in command at Perry's great victory on Lake Erie was an Elliott. President Elliott is today (1908) at the head of Harvard University, Boston-the oldest and greatest College in America. Prof. A.M. Elliott of John Hopkins University, Baltimore, is gathering a history of the Elliotts of America. The mother of Edison was Mary Elliott of our family.

Robert Elliott, Sr. was married to Jennie McClure in Rockbridge Co. Va. in 1790. They had 11 children. The family had moved to Woodford Co. Ky. before the birth of the two youngest; (This refers to the 2d Robert Elliott). Later on he moved to where Dayton, Ohio now is & started a Tannery. In April 1807 he married Mary Logan; to them were born 7 children. The wife died while the youngest child was yet an infant. Grandfather's 2d wife was sister to the first. She lived but a few years leaving no children. His 3d wife was Martha Miller; she died in 1873 leaving no children.

In 1816 Robert Elliott moved to Monroe twp. Jefferson Co. Indiana, where he spent the remainder of his life; six children grew to maturity here & all married and settled near by and all raised families who became identified with the county's interest, many of them becoming noted in the development and progress of the country in various lines. Among them may be found different families of the Elliotts, Wildmans, Officers and many others of our well known citizens to whom we are indebted for the progress and success of our schools, churches and all that pertains to a higher type of life.

Robert Elliott, Sr. had an uncle, Alexander McClure, who fought under Washington in the Revolution, and Robert, Sr. himself fought in the War of 1812, leaving his wife and two or three little ones at home; many of his descendants were soldiers in the civil war; some died on the battlefield, others badly wounded; several attained high honors as officers. Such a family as this show by their record



that they are a credit to any community and Monroe township may well be proud of their having been our neighbors their early coming and their intelligent help in all lines will show to future generations and should be remembered and perpetuated for all time.

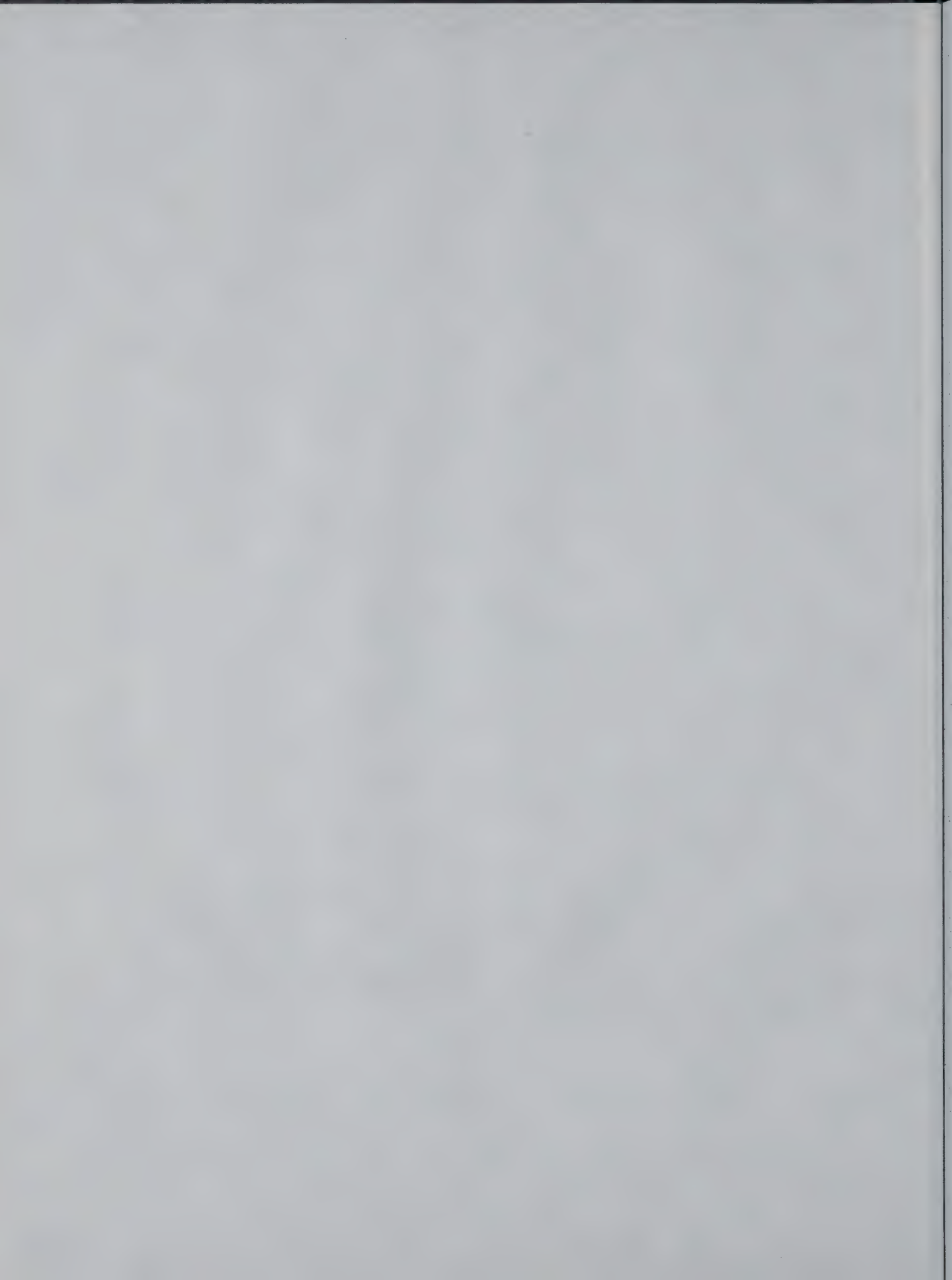
Letter from D.M. Elliott of Indpls to Miss Cravens, Oct. 8, 1916.

"Think you may have found that in the very early pioneer days, Lancaster twp. included also what afterwards became Monroe, for the great log church built on Grandfather's farm in 1838 was named Lancaster Presbyterian church. But the forming of Monroe twp. seems to have come soon for the stone church 40 rods further north on my father's farm bearing date 1844 was named Monroe Presbyterian church. The slavery question caused a division. One peculiarity of the twp. or rather of the other 9 is that it is the only one of regular size and shape-8 miles square. Lancaster might have been square but for the Vawter family of Vernon whose influence secured 4 square miles of it for Jennings County so that their Vernon home might be central enough for a county seat.

Grandfather Robert Elliott settled on his farm in 1816 and being both a farmer and tanner, established a tannery there conducting it for some 40 years. I think there were a few earlier settlers. Isaac Chambers, who opened a farm and built a grist mill on Middlefork Creek, a mile west of Monroe church. He and grandfather owned the only wagons in that region, other neighbors having for a while only ox teams and sleds.

A little later the three Baxter brothers, William, Daniel and James, settled near the center of the township, but the hilly country to the east was already settled by the three Custer brother, Roul, James and Jesse, who were all three living though very old men when I became twp. trustee in 1876. Uncle Snos Wildman was born near Hebron church on the Graham road about 1806 where probably the very earliest settlement of the township was made.

The "Paper Mill Road" 7 miles long, derived its name from being the way to reach a very primitive Paper Mill built at a very early day a mile below the northern terminus of the road where it crosses Big Creek. The mill was abandoned and torn down long before my recollection; Mooney having hung himself therein, and Faccire meeting accidental death there by a falling timber. The great Michigan road was cut out at an early date right through the twp. and through those wet lands was planked with the finest oak timber worth a fortune if we had it today. The State Road through Wirt did not quite touch Monroe twp. but was near enough to influence the west side. Middlefork Baptist church on Middlefork creek on western edge of the township was built at a very early date. Possible the ruins are still there but organization disbanded about 50 years ago. No block houses or warlike Indians ever in that township but I have heard Aunt Katherine Elliott tell of visits during her youth at her father's



10.  
house of old Chief "White Eyes". Her father was Elliott Patton, one of the very early settlers on Middlefor creek a mile above Monroe church. Cousin Sam Elliott of Dupont might be able to give further recollections of his mother's pioneer experiences and his wife, Mary is granddaughter of both Captain Isaac Chambers and Daniel Baxter.

Michael Bright, father of Col. "Dick" Bright of Washington City, yet living built a sawmill at a rather early date in the extreme S.W. corner of the township the only spot where the railroad touches the township, about 1845.

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Letter of Hiram Foster, Deputy, Indiana May 20, 1907.

Miss D.L. Cravens;

Yours of the 17th inst. to Mrs. John T. Foster, referred to me for answering. By way of introduction, I might state that I am the son of Mrs. J.T. and direct descendant of David Zener, who was born at Herper's Ferry, May 16th, 1797. Phoebe Baker, daughter of Nicholas Baker, was born July 31, 1801, and became the wife of David Zener, May 8th, 1818. To this union were born 11 children in order named viz. Elizabeth, married Mr. Search; Magdalena, known as Aunt Zena, taught school, was never married; Lydia married Mr. Bain, and afterwards Mr. McJumpey; Sarah married C.K. Laird, formerly spelled Lard;

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Miss Lois Hoyt was the daughter of Lyman Hoyt, an educator of an early day at Lancaster. I went to school to Lois Hoyt in the year 1864. She think she boarded at my father's home. In later years she taught in Indianapolis, but the last I heard from her, she had bought a small farm near Henryville, Ind. and was living on this farm with her nephew I think. Miss Hoyt was of a family far above the average and if she is still alive, I think she could furnish you many items. Miss Callie B. Laird, who is a sister of Mrs. John Chapman (step-daughter of Mrs. C.K. Laird) should be able to give you quite a little history of her father (C.K. Laird) being a man of remarkable memory and ability and in an early date did quite an extensive business in this part of the county. Hoping to write you more fully at an early date on the Zener family.

Yours very Truly,

Hiram Foster.

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THOMAS GEORGE.

Information at hand in respect to my ancestors is about as follows The Georges are of Welsh extraction. My great grandfather, Thomas George was a native of Virginia, and served in the Revolutionary War. Later moved to Kentucky, and raised a family. Later taught school in Madison. Among those attending as pupils were the following deceased, H.A. Gayitt, J.E. Reynolds, who later practised medicine at Wirt, the greater part of his life, and many other familiar characters. I have been told by the above named gentleman that he always dressed in the style of the old continentals, knee breeches, and buckles and hair in a braid.

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Copied from Miss Cravens scrap-book;  
pg. 127.

Obituary of Captain Kirk.

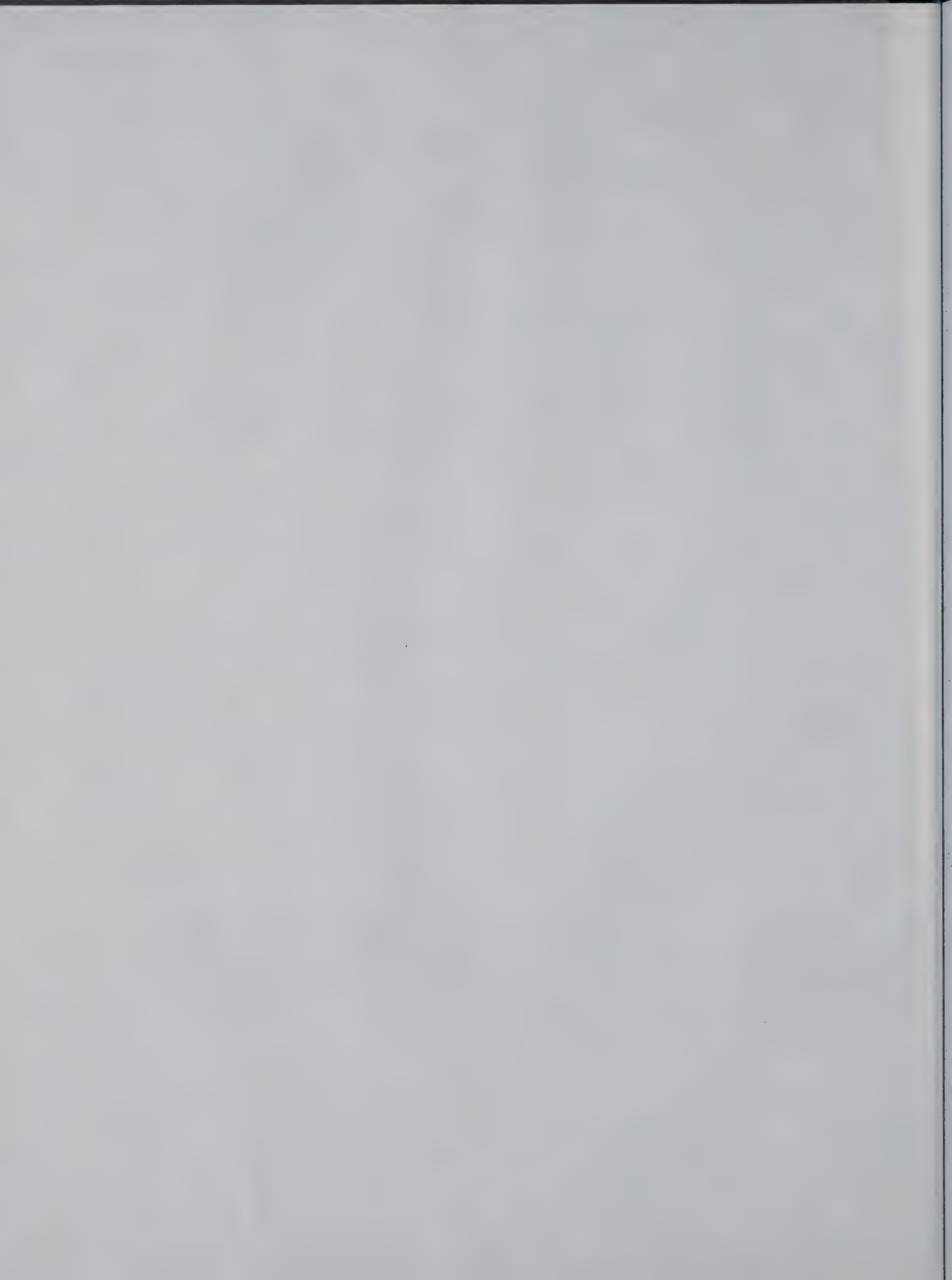
He was born May 23, 1812 in Hamilton County, Ohio. Family moved to Henry County, Kentucky; in 1817 moved to Madison. He learned the hatter's trade with James Lee. Lee killed John Dubach, father of David, F.L. and George Dubach, and was sent to penitentiary for a number of years.

Captain Kirk secured Lower Seminary for city to use for schools. It belonged to Hanover College and Jefferson county bought it for \$800. Brother Vincent Kirk. Funeral Thursday, January 21st. Residence East Main St.

His father was a shoemaker by trade. in 1819 when the old eight cornered court house was constructed, he was working on it and a timber fell and he was crushed. He was a Mason and was buried in the 3d St. graveyard.

A brother, four nephews and three cousins were in the Civil War. His brother, Vincent Kirk was a Captain and lived in Florida.

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Park.

William Park born Feb. 14, 1750

Eunice Stone born Feb. 10, 1760

Married Oct. 1, 1781.

Children were;

John Park born Aug. 22, 1782

Nancy Park born Dec. 13, 1785

Polly Park born July 21, 1789

Hoodie Park born Sept. 25, 1790

Sally Park born Jan. 25, 1801.

The above Wm. Park was Mrs. Susan F. Clark's grandfather.

Hoodie Park was her father.

Mrs. Jean Park and John Park her great grandparents.

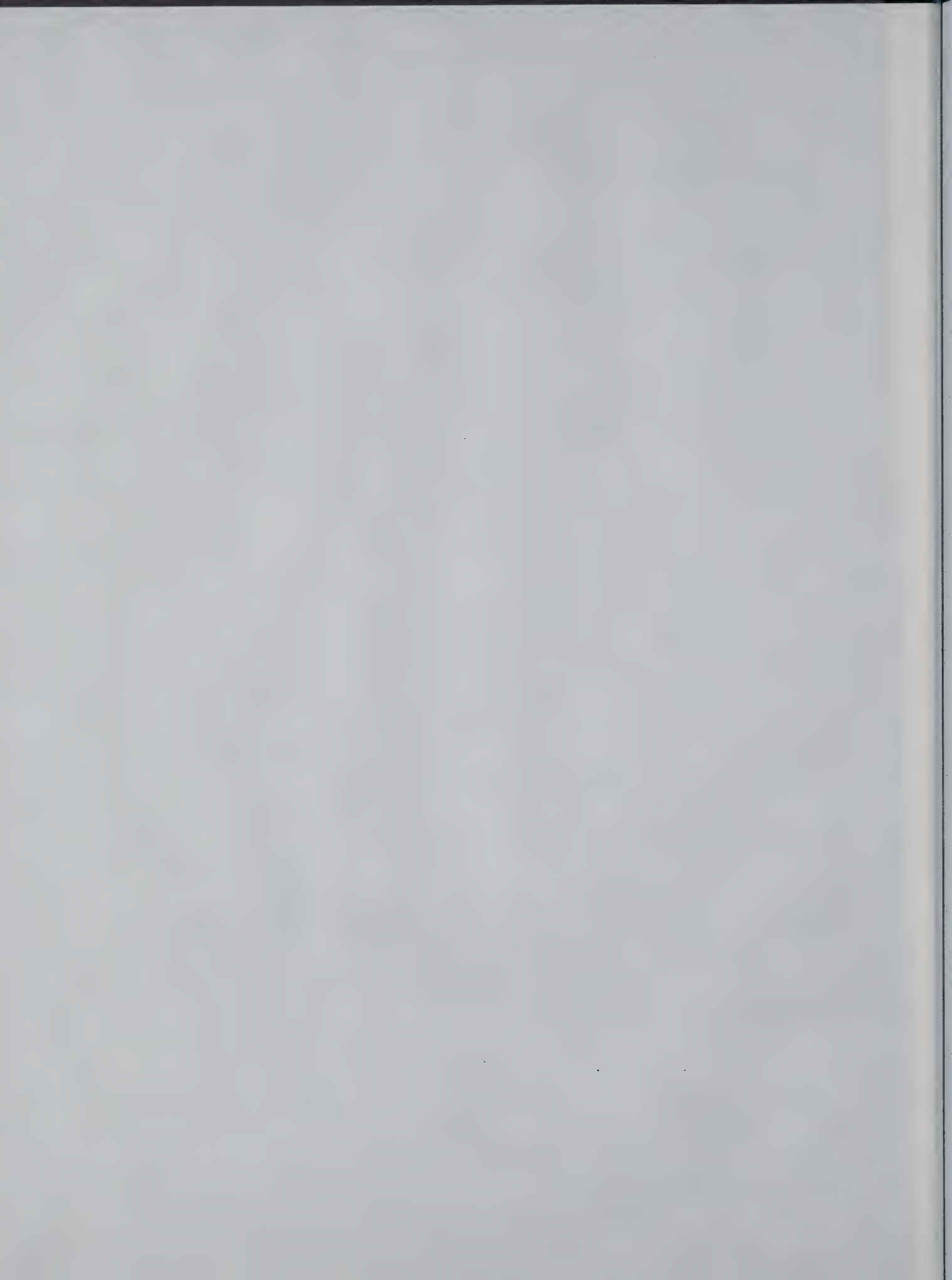
Jean Park died Feb. 6, 1800, in the 87th year of her age.

She was left a widow with 3 sons; also 2 daughters. The three

sons went into the army of the Revolution. Andrew, the youngest, with William, were in the Battle of Bunker Hill.

Andrew, age 18, died in battle in William's arms, July 6th, 1775.

This record among papers in Jefferson Co. Indiana Historical Society



Madison newspaper--no date. Historical Society Collection.

Dr. J.J.M. Piedfourck died at his home on upper Second St. Saturday after an illness of three months of vertigo and dropsy. Deceased was a noteworthy character, possessing as he did an excellent education, a vigorous mind, and withal an imposing physique. He came to this country about 1850 from France, his native land and settled at Hanover, in this county. Soon after his arrival he was selected as one of the Faculty of the College, and for several years taught French and modern languages, and linear drawing. He subsequently removed to this city and has since taught private schools at his place on Second St. He was rather reticent concerning his early life in his own country. He was known, however, to have occupied positions of eminence under the French government, among others, that of Prefect of Public Instruction in the city of Paris. He is supposed to have been prominently connected with the revolution of 1848, and for that reason came to this country, leaving an arm among the barricades of Paris. He was also eminent as a physician in earlier life, being a disciple of Raspail, the famous French physician.

His funeral took place at 9 o'clock this morning from St. Michael's church, and notwithstanding the inclement weather, it was largely attended.

It is narrated of Dr. Piedfourck that when a young man in France he was a devoted Republican and belonged to one of the circles or clubs of Paris. Here he often met the late Emperor Louis Napoleon, who professed to be an ardent Republican and desired to become a member of the same circle. Piedfourck disliked Napoleon, and believed his professions of Republicanism to be hypocritical. When, therefore, Napoleon proposed his name for membership, he was black balled by Piedfourck's vote. Napoleon sought to ascertain by whom he was excluded, and happened to be prosecuting his inquiries once in the presence of the Doctor. He being gruff and outspoken and fearless in his nature, immediately informed the embryonic emperor that he was the party he was seeking, and that he suspected his sincerity in advocating Republican principles. Napoleon was greatly offended and hot words passed between them, concluding on the part of the lately deceased Emperor with these words; "My friend, you have chosen to make me your enemy. Now Beware."

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JOHN RITCHIE.

From a paper in Historical Society.

In the early part of the 18th century, Mr. John Ritchie settled in Smyrna township, near Smyrna church. In those early days he built a saw mill, powered by waters of Harbord's Creek, which ran by his place. Later on he built a steam sash saw mill; later on when circular saw mills came in fashion, he installed a double saw mill of the circular style, and a great number of large poplar logs were cut in nice wide lumber.

He raised four boys and 3 girls. He always wore a very tall plug hat and Barn Patern pantaloons--now if the reader doesn't know that style of pants, let him ask Mr. Heberhart.

He became well off for those days; bought many acres of land; had several tenants on his lands, good buildings, and built a Mormon Beater Hay-press and shipped bales of hay south. He had many acres of hay meadow and bought hay from his neighbors. There were no mower machines in that day so the mowing would have to be done with the scythe and man power. He had three tenants on his land; namely, Job Robinson, a big stout native of Virginia; Jacob Hasfunder, born in Germany, where they held mowing as a picnic and Win Rutledge, a native stout man; those with three others were employed to go & mow. Tis said Mr. Ritchie promised Job 25% extra a day to keep in the lead and keep going. The parade began, Job leading and Jacob next; the others in rear. By the middle of the afternoon, some had given up and Job a little more steady with the little Dutchman close to his heels all the time. Quitting time came and Jacob said to Job "Job, when you get your supper eaten, come up and we will grind our scythes for early tomorrow." Job said--

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# JOHN SERING.

Copied from papers in Historical Society.

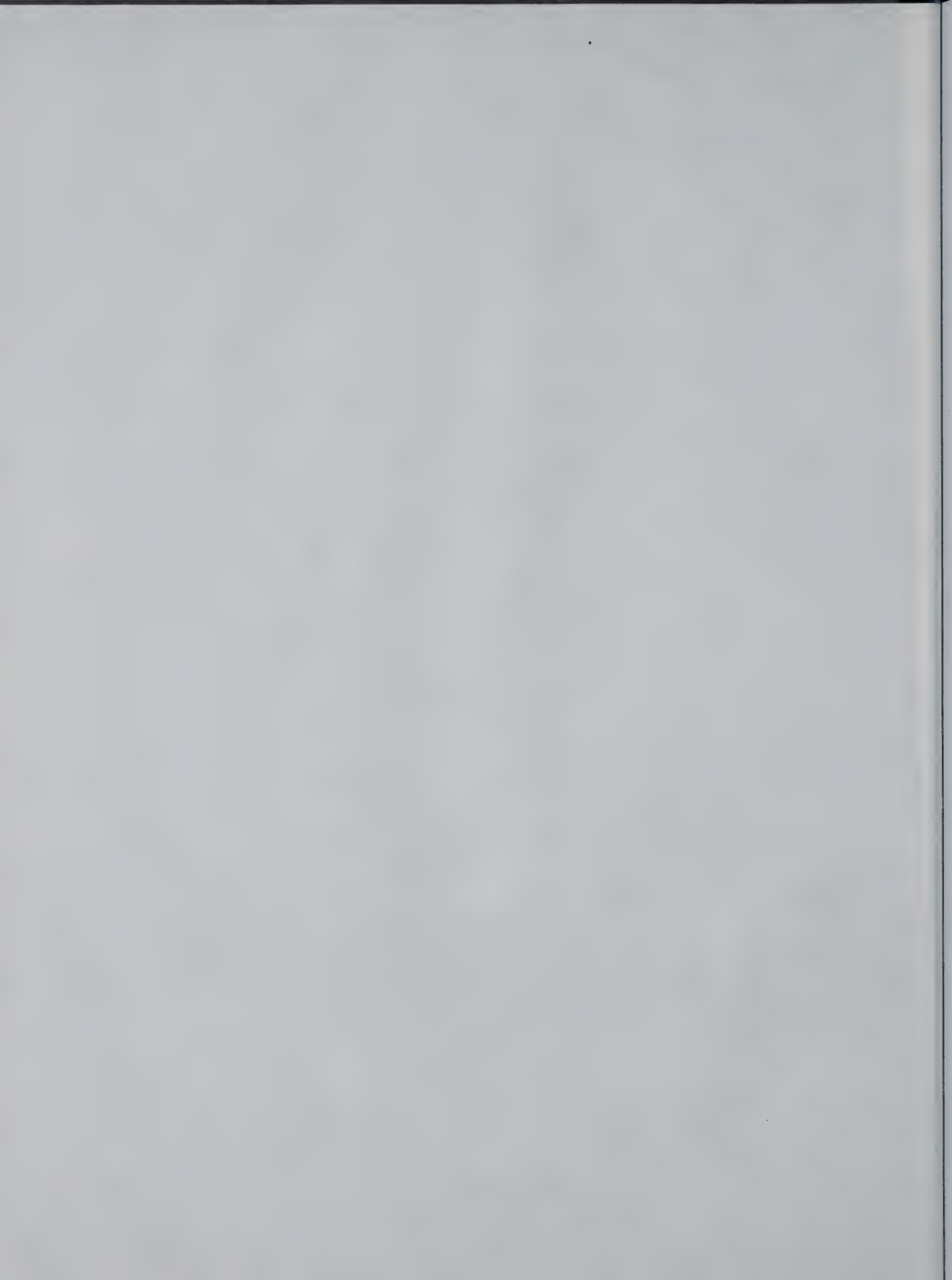
John Sering came from Cincinnati in 1811--had instructions in business from John Gano, a prominent merchant. He opened a general merchandise store, the first here, the first cotton mill, and was our first postmaster. He was a stockholder as well as cashier of our first bank. Farmers and Mechanics, organized in 1814. He represented Jefferson Co. in the State Senate at the time of the beginning of the Wabash & Erie Canal, which bill Sering was largely influential in passing.

He was a public spirited man of great integrity and civic pride; he was behind every worthy movement; owned the half block back of the Court House, which extended from Main Cross to Third, and on this site was his residence, his cotton mill and his grocery.

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Mrs. Sering was a grand daughter of Admiral Taylor of the English Navy and Lady Mary Thornberry, who was a daughter of Lord Thornberry, of England's nobility, who emigrated to this country, after the Revolutionary War, and settled at Annapolis, Maryland. Mrs. Sering's father, Henry G. Taylor, was born at Annapolis, and was married to Miss Alice Gardner, and later located at Madison. Mr. Taylor was engaged in the contracting business here. Mrs. Sering's husband's parents were early pioneers of Kentucky, and came here on flat boats in the early days of Madison.

Kindness of Miss Alice Sering.



SHANNON.

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Page 8.

On the 24th of March, 1785, Shannon married his cousin, Ann Reid, the daughter of Squire George Reid, who is mentioned above. The Shannons and the Reids have intermarried for several generations, and the relationships are very much confused.

Shortly after his marriage Shannon re moved to Kentucky. The journey over the mountains was made on horseback, the young wife riding behind her husband on a pillion. When she was a very old lady some young girls were quizzing her one day about her early adventures. One of them asked if she was not afraid to go so far away from her home and friends with nobody but her husband. She replied that she was not afraid; he was her cousin, and she guessed he would take care of her.

When Shannon reached Kentucky he joined his brother, William, who was a member of the Kentucky Legislature and a large landholder. At this time he owned some 200,000 acres, including the land upon which the city of Shelbyville, Ky. now stands. When the town was founded he made a present of land for its public square. Two other brothers, Thomas and Samuel, came to Kentucky about this time.

While living in Kentucky Shannon went on several expeditions against the Indians, in which he commanded a company under Colonel Robert Johnson, whose son Richard M. Johnson, was afterwards vicepresident of the United States.

In a few years Shannon removed again, this time to Greene Co. Ohio, near Xenia. In 1808 he and Colonel John Paul of the same County, entered several tracts of land in Jefferson Co. Indiana, including the land on which the city of Madison now stands and a large tract south of Hanover. He removed to Indiana, it is thought, about 1811, and in 1812 he built a house which is still standing on the brow of the hill overlooking the Ohio River. It was built of hewn logs and sheathed with weatherboarding. Underneath the sheathing the logs are as bright and clear as on the day they were placed in position. The doors and window casings were carved out of solid blocks of wood. Nails at thattime were costly, being hammered out on an anvil, one at a time. So, whenever possible, wooden pegs were used instead. The joists and the boards for the floors and weatherboarding were sawed out with a whipsaw. Port-holes were cut in the door frames for use in case of an attack by the Indians. They may still be found in the logs at the side of th door, underneath the sheathing.

In 1812 occurred the Pigeon Roost massacre, in Scott county. Shannon left his family at home and rode to the fort at Lexington, where the settlers were assembling to proceed against the savages.



An old man and woman living on the place came to the house to remain over night. They entertained the children with tales of the cruelty of the Indians and the tortures they inflicted upon their prisoners.

One way in which they said the presence of the Indians might be detected was by the conduct of the domestic animals. They did not like the smell of an Indian, and when the hated odor was borne to their nostrils they would come as near to the house as they could get for protection against their enemies.

As darkness came on the family were startled by the booming of a cannon in the direction of Lexington. The sound continued for some time, and they pictured to themselves the desperate situation of the men in the fort, surrounded by their bloodthirsty foes. In the midst of their alarm there was the sound of trampling feet, and all the animals on the farm came rushing down the lane to the house. The doors were hurriedly barred, and preparations made for defense. The long hours of the night dragged slowly by, but the expected attack was not made. When the welcome daylight appeared it was found that the animals had quietly dispersed during the night. They had probably been frightened by some wild beast.

When the men of the neighborhood returned from Lexington the next day, they were beset with eager inquiries as to the result of the battle. At first they stared in astonishment. Then they explained that there had been no battle. When they reached Lexington they learned that the Indians had already retreated, and they organized an impromptu jollification. The cannon was fired to announce the departure of the Indians, but the people at home had put the wrong interpretation upon the message. When the now angry women had finished expressing their opinion of a celebration that frightened everybody in the country nearly out of their wits, it was decided that future expressions of joy had better take some other form.

As the country became more thickly settled a church was organized, & Shannon and his son, Thomas, presented a plat of ground to the congregation for a building and a graveyard. In course of time the congregation affiliated with the one at Mount Carmel, and the property is now held by that organization.

Shannon was skilled in the use of tools, and several pieces of furniture, inlaid with patterns of different colored woods, are treasured by his descendants. He seems to have been a man of considerable culture, judging from the few fragments of his library that have escaped the ravages of time.

In 1835 he applied for a pension as a soldier of the Revolution. There was a long delay, but the pension was finally granted in March, 1840. He did not live long to enjoy it, however, for a few months later, he was injured by a fall from his horse. He was a large, fleshy man, and was unable to recover from the shock. His death occurred on December 5, 1840, in the 82d year of his age.



His service in the Revolution remained a tradition in the family, but the fact of his pension was unknown to the present generation until the papers were discovered in the files of the Pension office at Washington in the summer of 1912.

George Shannon was the father of eight children. Some of his descendants still remain on the farms he entered in the early days, but the most of them are scattered far and wide throughout the Union. He was a typical example of the sturdy pioneers who with ax and rifle fared forth into the wilderness and braved the dangers of wild beasts and wilder men to secure for themselves and for their posterity the blessings of civilization and free government. We who follow them and enjoy the fruits of their labors testify to our own unworthiness by the honor we pay to their memory.

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SWORMSTEDT.

Lorenzo D. Swormstedt died last night at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Nellie Reed on East Main St. after two weeks illness of pneumonia. He was born Mar 21, 1813, in Ann Arundel Co. near Baltimore, Maryland, and at the age of 12 years made a profession of religion and united with the Methodist church, of which he continued an active, acceptable and intelligent member throughout his long and useful life. From early boyhood he took a special delight in music, and at the age of 17 he became a leader of the choir of the old Eutaw St. Methodist church in Baltimore. In 1834 he was married in the latter city to Miss Margaret Benson, sister of George Benson, Esq. and on the 1st of April, 1835 he came to this city and soon after went into the dry goods trade and was ever afterwards prominently identified with and interested in the business and social life of the town of his adoption. At the time of his death he was the oldest active merchant in the city. Twenty-six years ago he related himself with his son, William Swormstedt in the drug business, which is still carried on under the firm name of Swormstedt and \_\_\_\_\_. For a period of 39 years he was the chief chorister of the old church which stood on the site of the Grand Opera House. Later transferred membership to Trinity M.E. Church.

His good wife preceded him to the restful land, having departed this life, twelve years ago. To them were born eight children, three of whom died in infancy. The remaining children are Mrs. C\_\_\_\_\_ of Baltimore, William B. Swormstedt of this city, James Swormstedt of Cincinnati, Mrs. Nellie Reed, of this city, and George N. Swormstedt of St. Louis, Mo.

rest of article torn.



